When an entire survey number belongs to a person, he should take steps to get it registered in his name. Government cannot accept the kandayam on parts of survey numbers. Those who have to pay more than their share have the necessary remedy to save their land from sale under Sections 77 and 78 of the Land Revenue Code. If the members can suggest any alteration of the rules not inconsistent with the provisions of the Land Revenue Code, Government will be disposed to consider it favourably.

As regards subdivisions, the Survey Rules provide for separate numbers being formed where the area of the subdivisions is above the prescribed minimum. The question of reducing the existing minima will be favourably considered.

SUBJECT No. 96.

Limit of time to confirm or cancel sales of land for arrears of revenue.

Mr. Srinivasamurti, Hassan Taluk, and Hutchveere Gowda, Gubbi Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) When lands are sold for arrears of revenue, the purchaser pays the full amount of the purchase money, which will be large in some cases. Though years pass away, no final orders are passed either confirming or cancelling the sale. If the sale is cancelled after a long time, there is great difficulty in getting refund of the deposit amount as the same will have been credited to Government. A limit of time for confirming or cancelling such sales may therefore be fixed.

Revenue sales not to be cancelled.

Mr. Hutchveere Gowda, Gubbi Taluk.

(*b*) The highest bidder in the sale of land for arrears of revenue in conformity with the conditions of the sale pays up the bid at stipulated times. The defaulter is aware of each stage of the coercive process as every process has to be served upon him. If he pays up his arrears, the sale is cancelled and the highest bidder has to attend the Taluk Office twice or thrice to get back his money. These circumstances dissuade one from raising bids at the revenue sales, and thus there will be few bidders. It is therefore proposed that sales once regularly held should be ordered to be confirmed.

Reply of Government.—It is not possible to fix any time for the passing of final orders in such cases. But such final orders will be passed as soon as possible. Sales properly held are not cancelled, and Government in their Order No. 3275—R. M. 494-05, dated 17th September 1906, have directed that, in cases where exceptional circumstances not affecting the regularity of the sale are considered as justifying its being set aside, the auction purchaser should be paid a reasonable rate of interest.

SUBJECT No. 97.

Cancelling Revenue sales.

Messrs. A. Narasimmaiengar, Sagar Taluk, Padmaiya and C. Subba Rao.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) If the khatedar or anubhavadar (person in enjoyment) or mortgagee pays before the completion of sale full amount of arrears together with interest at 25 per cent on the sale amount deposited, then such sales may be cancelled.

There is a similar provision in the Civil Procedure Code (Section 310 A.)

Cancellation of sale of immovable properties when defaulter pays up the arrears before confirmation.

Mr. Padmanna Nanjangud Taluk.

(*b*) Solicits the introduction of a rule to the effect that if the arrears of kandayam be produced by the defaulter within one month from the date of sale of immovable properties, the sale may be cancelled.

Reply of Government.—The necessity for the introduction of a provision in the Land Revenue Code corresponding to Section 310 A of the Civil Procedure Code will be noted for co sideration when the Land Revenue Code is next taken up for amendment.

SUBJECT No. 98.

Modification of the rules relating to the sale of a Jodi village for the arrears due by one of the many vrittidars.

Mr. Rangachar, T.-Narsipur Tk.
Mr. T. Dyavappa, Shikarpur Tk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) It is now in vogue, to realize the arrears due by a defaulting vrittidar by the sale of the whole Jodi village. In such cases, the other vrittidars lose their vrittis. It is, therefore, prayed that the arrears may be ordered to be recovered from the sale of the movable and immovable property of the defaulting vrittidar.

In these times of scarcity, it is not possible for any of the other vrittidars to pay up the arrears due by the defaulting vrittidar. It is further prayed that such arrears, if paid by any of the other vrittidars, may be ordered to be recovered from the defaulting vrittidar without having recourse to civil court.

Recovery of the Jodi of Inam villages by the sale of the portion of the Inamdar in default.

Mr. T. Dyavappa, Shikarpur Tk.

(*b*) The Inam accounts prepared previous to the introduction of the Revenue Survey and the sannads clearly show how much Jodi is due from each holder in the Inam village. But when one Inamdar fails to pay up his dues, the whole village is sold. This entails much hardship to the other holders in the village. It is therefore requested that the share of the defaulter may in the first instance be proceeded against and in case the amount realized thereby falls short, the other Inamdars may be made liable.

Reply of Government.—Government have replied last year on Subject No. 125 that the existing provisions of law are sufficient. Rule 99, clause (*c*), affords sufficient protection for the interests of the other vrittidars whose shares are ascertained and separately registered in the Revenue Accounts, and who may have paid their share of Jodi, from the consequences of the default of other Jodidars.

SUBJECT No. 99.

Provisions of Section 150 of Land Revenue Code to be enforced rather than sale of Inam lands for small arrears of revenue.

Mr. Krishna Rao Venkata Rao, Yedatore Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Inam villages are notified for sale even for small arrears of revenue due from the Inamdars just like ordinary lands of raiyats. This is very disgraceful to the Inamdars. It is prayed that this be put a stop to, as Section 150 of the Land Revenue Code affords full scope to the Deputy Commissioner to keep such Inam villages under Government management until such time as the arrears are cleared.